THE TRUTH TELLER.

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Tell the Truth: the Truth will tell. Truth will prevail, and never fail.

GRANVILLE REDRICK,] PUBLISHED BY THE CHURCH. [EDITOR.

The Truth Teller—*Will advocate the Primitive Organization of the Church of Jesus Christ (of Latter Day Saints,) which was organized on the 6th day of April, 1830, and maintain the Divinity of the Bible and Book of Mormon, and also, that Joseph Smith was once a great and true Prophet of God.*

(CONTINUED FROM NO. 10, PAGE 160.)

"And the woman (or church) was arrayed in purple and scarlet colour, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand, full of abominations, and filthiness of her fornication. And upon her forehead was a name written, MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS, AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH. And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus; and when I saw her, I wondered with great admiration." Rev. 17: 4 to 6.

The foregoing text of scripture clearly shows that the woman spoken of, is that great political church, which is arrayed in all manner of the fine things of this world's goods, and holding "a golden cup in her hand," which represents her great pretentions to godliness, but is full of all manner of abominations; having transformed the true worship of God, into the likeness of the things of this world; and hence this great "mother of harlots," has upon her "forehead" a name written, "Mystery, Babylon, the great, the Mother of Harlots," showing that this great mother has daughters in the plural; and from the history of the great "mother church" it is evident that she assumed her papal form of church government about the beginning of the seventh century when she began to propogate her false doctrines by force and thus she was the mother of abominations, but there were no daughters born of her yet, for she was not the mother of other churches until the lapse of eight full centuries afterwards, for she was the church universal, until the reformation, under Luther in the fifteenth century, when the first daughter, or new church was born on the 10th day of December, A. D., 1520, (see Mosheim, vol. 2, p. 20.) And from that period of time a host of daughters or new churches, successively sprang into existence to the number of several hundred, and many of them have showed the blood of their "mother church," in rigorously prosecuting that same spirit of persecution against each other, and in a great many instances unto death; and also against the latter day saints, many of whom were martyred in the State of Missouri. And hence it is easy to perceive wherein John the revelator had reference to "mystic Babylon" and why he had such a special reference to the name written "upon her forehead," because she is the great head and mother of all the daughters of that grand fraternity of spiritual Babylon; therefore, the application of that most appropriate and significant "NAME" written upon her "FOREHEAD." "MYSTERY, BABYLON, THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH," which portrays the true character of that great family of the mother and her daughters collectively. But most unfortunately for

them all, neither the mother, nor the daughters can be induced to see the necessity of a reform, neither to perceive that they are all of spiritual Babylon, any more than a drunken man can discern his own folly, or the proud to see the error of their sinful ways, for they are all drunken together with pride and vain show, so wonderfully have their false creeds wound them into the delusive follies of this world, that the force of habit in the vain fashions of a worldly life has totally bewildered their minds in obscure darkness, thereby fulfilling the words of Isaiah, upon their own heads.

"Stay yourselves, and wonder; cry ye out, and cry: they are drunken, but not with wine: they stagger, but not with strong drink. For the Lord hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath closed your eyes." Isaiah, 29: 9. 10. This quotation undoubtedly refers to the present bewildered condition of spiritual Babylon, showing that they are all drunken, but not with wine nor strong drink; but that "Mystery, Babylon," together with the mother and her daughters, are all staggering under the delusions of pride and false doctrines, while at the same time, they are unapprised of their deplorable situation, for the spirit of deep sleep is poured out upon them all, and their eyes are closed to a sense of their awful condition. From which it is only expected that none but the few will be redeemed by a reformation, who are generally among the poorer and humbler classes, for the great majorities are too proud to condescend to notice these things, until it will be too late, and they be consigned to that awful doom that awaits the downfall of Babylon, which is fast ripening for that great burning day; though they may lull themselves with songs of peace, and safety, and scorn and mock the warning voice; yet pestilence, war and famine, will pour in on them like a flood, and sweep the land with all the terrors of a tornado, which is that burning day spoken of by Malachi.

"For, behold, the day cometh that shall burn as an oven; and all the PROUD, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble; and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch." Mal. 4: 1. It appears, from the reading of Malachi, that at the time that those great destructions are to fall upon the wicked, that God's greatest displeasure is to be manifested more particularly against the "PROUD," yet the chastening hand of God, in that eventful day, will lay heavy upon all transgressors of which there are now exceeding many.

"This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy; without natural affection, trucebreakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good; traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasures, more than lovers of God. Having a form of Godliness, but denying the power thereof; from such turn away." 2d Tim. 3: 1 to 5.

Surely, Paul has given a true picture of the present times, showing that every species of iniquity would be practiced by men professing to have a "form of godliness, which is the true character of modern Babylon. But notwithstanding, the truth has been told concerning that spirit of sinful pride and wickedness that reigns triumphantly in the midst of sectarian Babylon, which may sound grating to their ears, yet it should be remembered that they had the benefit of reading the first numbers of the Truth Teller, and seeing the errors exposed of that people called Mormons, at which many were much gratified, but now in their turn should endeavor to be quiet, and listen to their own follies; for the plain simple truth will never harm an honest man, but if bigots suffer, they are welcome to their pains; for it is not the design to justify the iniquity of any people in favoring the one more than another, for all who transgress the laws of God, are sinners, equally culpable, whether sectarians, or Latter Day Saints, for it was just as much a violation of the laws of God, for the Latter Day Saints, or those that are called Mormons, to lift themselves up to the wearing of fine and costly apparel, and the adorning of the Nauvoo Temple, as it was for any of the daughters of Babylon, to adorn their church edifices, and in fact it was the greater sin, for the Book of Mormon, solemnly proclaims against the adorning of their fine sanctuaries or churches. 2d Nephi, 12th ch. 1st par.; also Mormon, 4th ch. 4th par. Ether 4th ch. 5th par.; also the 3d Book of Nephi 1st ch. 9th par.

Yet with all these plain examples and

divine precepts in the Book of Mormon, the Latter Day Saints, suffered themselves to be deceived and oppressed by their leaders at Nauvoo; who under false pretensions drained from the members of the church, their hard earnings, in order to build and adorn their Temple, after the manner of a "palace," (See Book of D. Covenants, Sec. 103), which is contrary to that humble and meek spirit of the gospel of Christ, in fact, it is in opposition to the whole genius of the Christian institution, to build and adorn a church, or temple, after the manner of a "palace," for they could be made plain and neat, without the expense and cost of a palace, which is all that reason or justice could require; more than that would be pride and extravagance. But still the leaders of the church while at Nauvoo, proudly persisted in prosecuting their ungodly works, in pressing and extorting from the members of the church over a million of dollars for the use of the temple, and their support, by which the saints were greatly oppressed; and many of the poor were made to suffer, for the want of the necessaries of life, while their leaders were living in pomp and splendor, in the enjoyment of all the fine things that the country could afford, at the expense of the oppressed; yet professing to be God's ministers, such was the chicanery that was practiced under the religious garb of deception, in building the Nauvoo Temple. O, shame! But it is well known that the temple was struck by lightning! Whereby it may be said, that God in order to manifest his displeasure against such a work of superfluity, sent his thunderbolt in the vivid blaze of lightning, and struck it in his wrath, with a mighty crash, and rent it from top to bottom. Such demonstrations from the hand of God, against the works of men, bears strong testimony of his disapprobation! "Yea they have all gone out of the way; they have become corrupted; because of pride, and because of false teachers, and false doctrine, their churches have become corrupted, and their churches are lifted up; because of pride they are puffed up; they rob the poor because of their fine sanctuaries; they rob the poor because of their fine clothing; and they persecute the meek, and the poor in heart; because in their pride they are puffed up. They wear stiff necks and high heads; yea, and because of pride and wickedness, and abominations, and whoredoms, they have all gone astray; save it be a few, who are the humble followers of Christ; nevertheless, they are led, that in many instances they do err, because they are taught by the precepts of men. O, the wise and the learned, and the rich, that are puffed up in the pride of their hearts, and all those who preach false doctrines, and all those who commit whoredoms, and pervert the right way of the Lord. Wo! wo! wo be unto them, saith the Lord God Almighty, for they shall be thrust down to hell." 2d Nephi, 12th ch. par. 1 and 2.

Although it is evidently clear from the whole tenor of the scriptures that salvation is offered to all mankind conditionally, and yet it is warranted to none but those who keep all the commandments of God, which necessarily requires the turning away from all sin, of which pride is the most prevalent, and is also threatened with the severest judgements of God; for in Malachi's burning day, it seems to be represented as the leading object of God's threatened judgements, that are to be poured upon sectarian or spiritual Babylon, which is to consumate her final and everlasting overthrow. "Therefore shall her plagues come in one day, death, and mourning and famine; and she shall be utterly burned with fire; for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her. And the kings of the earth, who have committed fornication and lived deliciously with her, shall bewail her, and lament for her, when they shall see the smoke of her burning; standing afar off for the fear of her torment, saying, Alas! alas, that great city Babylon, that mighty city! for in one hour is thy judgement come. And the merchants of the earth shall weep and mourn over her; for no man buyeth their merchandise any more; the merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and all thyine wood, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and marble. And cinamon, and odours, and ointments, and frankincense, and wine, and oil and fine flour, and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men. And the fruits that thy soul lusted after, are departed from thee, and all things which were dainty and goodly are departed from thee, and thou shalt find them no more at all. The merchants of these things, which were made rich by

her, shall stand afar off, for the fear of her torment, weeping and wailing, and saying, Alas! alas, that great city, that was clothed in fine linen, and purple, and scarlet, and decked with gold, and precious stones, and pearls! For in one hour so great riches is come to nought." Rev. 28: 8 to 17.

It is evidently clear that John's Revelations have given a true prophetic history of spiritual Babylon, showing their ruined condition because of pride, and extravagance in the love of the fine and costly things of this world, and of worldly pleasures; and of the awful consequences that are to befall them, because of the just judgements of God, that are to be poured out upon them for their transgressions, which should serve as a solemn warning to the true church of Christ, that the saints might not be entangled with them, in the day of those plagues that are to be poured out upon the ungodly, which is very nigh at hand. Therefore, in order for the saints to escape those judgements, let them follow the counsel of the Lord, and go forth into the western country and settle down upon the lands by purchase, that are appointed for their gathering, and let them situate their locations as near each other as is practically consistent with the surrounding circumstances, and live in obedience to the laws of the country, and sanctify themselves according to the LAWS OF GOD, and lay aside forever all the fine and costly things, together with all the superfluities of this world, and be content with the things that are only needful to make them neat and comfortable, and live according to the fullness of the "Everlasting Gospel." And in their domestic economy, let them learn wisdom before it is too late, and embrace every opportunity to become a manufacturing people, that all kinds of useful articles may be produced within their own borders. In this there is great wisdom. Let all the saints look well to this matter, for it is of vast importance to a self sustaining people by their own industry, and especially in view of the perilous times that are coming upon the land. Let the saints look well to education, and the improvements of the country, that all may be wise, and made equally comfortable. Let the building of temples, and their fine and costly adorning alone; for the time has not come for the building of the temple for many years, and when it is built, it will be after God's order, plain and neat. Wherefore, in view of the salvation and deliverance of God's people from the great destructions that are coming upon Babylon, let the saints; like the Daniel of old, call upon God daily; and as Christ our blessed Lord has said, 'watch and pray" that God may be our helper in all things, and let all honor and praise be given to "God and the Lamb." Amen.

SECTION XII.

THE BOOK OF MORMON.

The Proof of the Book of Mormon, showing that it is of divine origin equally with that of the Bible. The proof that this important and valuable book is divine and was written by inspiration, will be presented as is taken from the vast resources of the historical evidence, which is found in great abundance, both in the Holy Bible and in the world's great history.

1st. THE BIBLE calls for the Book of Mormon, by giving a clear descriptive character of the import of this important Book in a prophetic manner; of its design and origin, and also showing the character of the times in which it should come forth.

2d. THE WORLD'S HISTORY furnishes the evidence bearing testimony in proof of the Book of Mormon, by showing the complete fulfillment of the things predicted in the Bible concerning that people, who were the authors of the Book, or Plates, from which the Book of Mormon was translated by Joseph Smith, the prophet.

3d. THE BOOK OF MORMON is a sacred history written by the house of Joseph, one of the twelve tribes of Israel, of which a few families left the land of Palestine six hundred years B. C., and came to the American continent, being guided by inspiration to this beautiful land, in fulfillment of the promised blessing of Moses. "And of Joseph he said, Blessed of the Lord be his land." Deut. 33: 13. And, also, in fulfillment of the patriarch, Jacob's prophetic blessing upon the heads of "Ephraim and Manasseh," Joseph's two sons, saying, "Let them grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth," and again, "His seed shall become a multitude of nations." Gen. 48: 16 to 19. From which have descended all the tribes of the aborigines of America, (except the Esquimaux race,) wherefore the proof of this

fact would show that the American Indians have all descended from Israel, and are of the tribe of Joseph.

4th. THIS HIGH CLAIM that the American Indians are truly the descendants of Israel and of the tribe of Joseph, is believed and advocated by all the friends to the Book of Mormon, and is positively so declared in the Book itself. Therefore, if proof positive could be presented, showing to the contrary in plainness of truth, that such was not the fact, it would knock out the great pillar and foundation of the whole Mormon faith, and let it fall to the ground forever.

5th. BUT upon the other hand, if this fact can be proven in all candor and fairness, by the Bible and well authenticated history that the American Indians are truly the descendents of Israel and of the tribe of Joseph; then the claim that is set up for the Book of Mormon to be of divine origin, can be fully sustained beyond the power of all successful contradiction.

6th. HENCE, in the event of the proof of these things, to be in accordance with both the Bible and reliable history which will clearly demonstrate that the Book of Mormon is a sacred record, and is, therefore, of divine origin, given by revelation from God. Whereas it will appear evidently clear, that it is, next to the Bible, the most important Book placed before the public in the known world; wherein is contained the "Everlasting Gospel," of Jesus Christ, preserved in its purity, together with many important revelations in solemn warning, showing that every nation that rejects it shall fall.

7th. THEREFORE, in order to accomplish this important task, as duty fully requires, it becomes necessary that the subjet should be presented in as clear and comprehensive manner as is practicable, by setting forth those passages of scripture in their full quotation, which refer directly to the tribe of Joseph, in pointing out the blessings conferred upon them by the prophecy of both Jacob and Moses, which show that the descendents of the tribe of Joseph would in due time of the Lord come to the American continent and "become a multitude of nations," "in the midst of the earth." And also, as it is recorded in other passages of scripture, that they should write the revelations of God, and they should be sent forth to all nations of the earth.—Some of these quotations are given for convenience in the following section, that the reader may have a ready reference.

SECTION XIII.

JACOB'S BLESSING ON JOSEPH.

VERSE 1. AND it came to pass after these things, that one told Joseph, Behold, thy father is sick; and he took with him his two sons, Manasseh and Ephraim.

2. And one told Jacob, and said, Behold, thy son Joseph cometh unto thee; and Israel strengthened himself, and sat upon the bed.

3. And Jacob said unto Joseph, God Almighty appeared unto me at Luz in the land of Canaan and blessed me.

8. And Israel beheld Joseph's sons, and said, who are these?

9. And Joseph said unto his father, They are my sons, whom God hath given me in this place. And he said, Bring them, I pray thee, unto me, and I will bless them.

15. And he blessed Joseph, and said, God, before whom my fathers Abraham and Isaac did walk, the God which fed me all my life long unto this day.

16. The Angel which redeemed me from all evil, bless the lads; and let my name be named on them, and the name of my fathers Abraham and Isaac; and let them grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth.

17. And when Joseph saw that his father laid his right hand upon the head of Ephraim it displeased him; and he held up his father's hand to remove it from Ephraim's head unto Manasseh's head.

18. And Joseph said unto his father, Not so, my father; for this is the first born; put thy right hand upon his head.

19. And his father refused, and said, I know it, my son, I know it; he also shall become a people, and he also shall be great; but truly his younger brother shall be greater than he, and his seed shall become a multitude of nations.—Gen. 48 chap.

JACOB'S SECOND BLESSING UPON JOSEPH.

22. Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well; whose branches run over the wall.

23. The archers have sorely grieved him, and shot at him, and hated him:

24. But his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the hands of the Mighty God of Jacob, (from thence is the shepherd the stone of Israel:)

35. Even by the God of thy father, who shall help thee; and by the Almighty who shall bless the with blessings of Heaven above, blessings of the deep that lieth under blessings of the breasts, and of the womb.

26. The blessings of thy father have prevailed above the blessings of my progenitors, unto the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills; they shall be on the head of Joseph, and on the crown of the head of him that was separated from his brethren.—Gen., 49 chap.

MOSES' BLESSING UPON JOSEPH.

13. And of Joseph he said, Blessed of the Lord be his land for the precious things of Heaven, for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath.

14. And for the precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon.

15. And for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills,

16. And for the precious things of the earth and fullness thereof, and for the good will of him that dwelt in the bush; let the blessing come upon the head of Joseph, and upon the top of the head of him that was seperated from his brethren.

17. His glory is like the firstling of his bullock, and his horns are like the horns of unicorns; with them he shall push the people together to the ends of the earth; and they are the ten thousands of Ephraim, and they are the thousands of Manasseh."—Deut., 33 chapter.

From the foregoing chapters, it appears that according to the blessings, which were confered upon the tribes of Israel through prophecy by Jacob and Moses, that the Israelites were to understand that through the succession of time, they eventually would realize all those predictions, both collectively and separately, as was specified to each tribe. And by a careful examination of all their patriarchal blessings given by prophecy in the 48th and 49th chapters of Genesis, and also in the 33d chapter of Deut., where it will be seen that the blessings pronounced upon the tribe of Joseph alone, are far above all the rest of the tribes of Israel put together; and although there were certain temporal bessings conferred in their civil rights and privileges which they were to hold mutually in common together under their form of civil government by a sort of federal compact between the tribes, which they realized in the land of Canaan or Palestine. But the blessings realized there by Joseph were only in common with the rest of the twelve tribes, while the promised blessings to the tribe of Joseph given by prophecy through Jacob and Moses, which call for far greater favors, than all the land of Palestine could possibly afford in any age of the world. For it could not practically have been accomplished, neither reasonably expected in so small a territory, numbering at one period of time an area of only 13,500 square miles; which was its fullest extent through the time of the Judges of Israel; but was subsequently enlarged by conquest during the reign of their kings to the extent of an area of 26,000 square miles. This reckoning inbludes that portion of land which Jacob took from the Amorite, which is mentioned in Gen. 48: 22, which completed the full extent of all their inherited possessions while in the land of Canaan under the Mosaic dispensation.

See The Union Bible Dictionary, p. p. 131 to 137. Also, see Israel's Historical Geography of the Bible, p. p. 38 and 48. Examine his work. And also compare the Lectures on Palestine delivered in Springfield, Ills., by the Honorable Gov. Oglesby.

Hence, this whole territory of Palestine in its most extended bounds and prospered age, is computed by good authority to contain an area of only 26,000 square miles, not quite half as large as the State of Illinois. And although the tribe of Levi had no inheritance of the land, yet the tribe of Joseph could not have possessed more than two shares out of twelve, for there were twelve divisions made of the land of Canaan to the eleven tribes of Israel. Ephraim received his separate possessions in common like the rest of the tribes, and also the half tribes of Manasseh received their possessions in like manner as the rest of the tribes; whereby the tribe of Joseph received two shares of an inheritance in the land of Palestine by the possessions

that were given to Ephraim and Manasseh, which is just one sixth part of the 26,000 square miles, which shows that the whole possessions of the tribe of Joseph in the land of Canaan was only 4,333 square miles, considerably less than the small State of Connecticut. And whereas it has been the acknowledged statements of several authors that at the time of David's army enrolment the population of Israel was estimated at 5,000,000 which would show an average population of 192 to the square mile, and above twice as populous as the State of Connecticut, which is only a little larger than the whole possessions of the tribe of Joseph ever were in the land of Canaan, and also compares an average population to the square mile, above twenty times greater than the United States. And hence in relation to the growth and prosperity of Israel, the tribe of Joseph could in no practical way, under the surrounding circumstances, ever have become a multitude of nations in the land of Canaan. And it is a well known fact that the tribes of Joseph never at any time become even one separate and independent nation during all their inheritance in the land of Canaan, but was always confederate with some of the other tribes. The blessings of the tribe of Joseph while in the land of Canaan never prevailed so far above the rest of the tribes that his possessions extended to "the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills," while cooped up in his small territory of only 4,333 square miles, a fraction above one-twelfth part the size of the State of Illinois; the accomplishments of such blessings upon the "head of Joseph" would have ever been defeated in the land of Canaan, because of impossibilities. In fact the tribe of Joseph never found in the land of Canaan any greater and richer varieties of the vegetable productions of those "precious things," alluded to as being brought forth by the heat and light of the "sun and moon" than the rest of the tribes, and also many of the inhabitants of the surrounding nations.

NEITHER did their land afford them "the chief things of the ancient mountains, and the precious things of the lasting hills," like the rich mines of gold and silver and precious diamonds that were so abundantly found in some other countries.

NEITHER can it truly be said, that Joseph's land in Canaan was ever blessed with all the "precious things of the earth and fulness thereof." Yet Moses pronounced all these blessings upon the land of Joseph, saying, "Blessed of the Lord be his land." "Let the blessing come upon the head of Joseph; and upon the top of the head of him that was separated from his brethren."—Deut. 33 chapter. Thus it is evident that the accomplishment of all those predictions were never realized by the tribe of Joseph in the land of Canaan.

Therefore in view of these well known facts it is plain to be seen that the prophetic blessings pronounced upon the tribe of Joseph and his land, had reference to another country besides the land of Canaan. For the great magnitude of Joseph's blessings necessarially would have required greater resources with a broader extent of country than ten such States as Palestine could have afforded, even in the richest habitable part of the continent.

Whence it follows that the fulfillment of those prophetic declarations made by the inspired Jacob and Moses concerning the tribe of Joseph, must be looked for in some other country more congenial with the provisional interests of Joseph's promised blessings.

Wherefore the reader will please not only accept these preliminary remarks as an apology, but as a sufficient good reason for inquiring into the history of the American Indians, with the full expected view to find them to be the true legitimate descendents of Israel from the tribe of Joseph.

SECTION XIV

THE ABORIGINES OF AMERICA.

The origin of the American Indians have long since been the subject of much controversy, with various conjectures, while the Book of Mormon claims them to be of Israel. Therefore it is with that implicit confidence in the truth of the Bible, and reliance upon authenticated history for the support of the Book of Mormon, that these researches are presented before the public, demonstrating the fact that the American Indians are the descendants of Israel.

"THE INDIANS, (says the historian) have been supposed by certain writers to be of Jewish origin; either descended from a portion of the ten tribes, or from

the Jews of later date. This view has been maintained by Boudinot and many others; and Mr. Catlin in his "Letters," has recently advocated it, especially with respect to the Indians west of the Mississippi. In proof of this opinion, reference is made to similarities, more or less striking in many of their customs, rites and ceremonies, sacrifices and traditions. Thus he has found many of their modes of worship, exceedingly like those of the Mosaic institutions. He mentions a variety of particulars respecting separation, purification, feasts and fastings, which seems to him very decisive. "These, he says, carry in my mind conclusive proof, that these people are tinctured with Jewish blood."—See history of the Indians Cabinet, Library, vol. 11, pages 10 and 11.

Although it is not the design to present the opinions of men as incontestible evidence that the Indians are of Israel; but as corroberating testimony which goes far to establish the fact, when coming from those who have spent almost a life time in their extensive travels, and devoted researches, some of whom were the most renowned travelers the world ever saw, whose unwearied explorings were spread forth upon the broad expanse of the mighty globe, in constantly viewing the wide fields of natures wonderful works, where they beheld, and contrasted the many millions of human beings, in all their varied climes and races, as found in every nation upon the two great continents.—Hence such qualified and deliberate conclusions coming from those devoted travelers, contributes an inestimable weight of testimony, whose decisions are of far more importance than the unqualified opinions of those who are guided by nothing more than what may be seen within the limits of the home fireside. But still the greater weight of testimony yet lies in the history of facts that those renowned explorers have so wisely collected and carefully preserved. Yet very many have passd them by as being unworthy of their attention, as though they could see nothing specally requisite in their purpose and designs in collecting the history of a people so rude and savage as the American Indians; and even if the historians themselves were prompted from no other motives than love of variety and deeds of fame, yet there is an apparent show of true greatness in all their works; but still if their labors should contribute to bring to light the great fact that the American Indians are of Israel truly descended from the tribe of Joseph according to the claims that are set up in the Book of Mormon, then their efforts will exhibit the marvelous works of providence, by showing that the hand of God has overruled these things for a special purpose in bringing to light those great and important facts which establishes the truth of the Book of Mormon. It is not pretended that the Book of Mormon is proved true simply because of the fact that Indians are found upon the American soil, but on the account of the precise fulfillment of the many important predictions that are made in the Bible concerning them, which are brought to light in the world's history, which show the exact harmony between the predictions of the Bible and the history of America which is referred to in the Bible, in speaking of the great extent of country, and of its vast mineral resources, the richest in the world, and also of the most useful and important vegetable productions found upon the globe. Some of its richest varieties which were lost, or at least were unknown to the eastern continent about 3500 years before the discovery of America, such as the Indian corn, potatoes and tobacco, which now ranks among the chief articles of commerce with many of the most enterprising nations of the earth. This, together with the wonderful history of the American Indians, who were first in possession of the riches of the new world, where they could enjoy every variety of climate abounding in all the rich productions of a beautiful and fertile country, which seems to be fully verified in the predictions of Moses upon the tribe of Joseph, saying, "And of Joseph he said, Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the precious things of Heaven, for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath; and for the precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon; and for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills; and for the precious things of the earth and fullness thereof."—Deut., 33 chap.

These things after the discovery of America, were all found upon this most beautiful land in possession of the Indians, where they had grown up to be a very numerous population, supposed by

some writers that before the Spanish conquest they exceeded 50,000,000 which is not unreasonable, when it is to be considered as a known fact, that Mexico and Peru by an actual enumeration was found to contain a population of 18,000,000, while at the same time both North and South America were swarming with large and populous tribes, which also verifies the prediction of the patriarch Jacob upon the tribe of Joseph, saying, "And let them grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth." And again, Jacob in his predictions concerning his son Joseph, said, "His seed shall become a multitude of nations."—Gen., 48 chapter. Hence the purport of Joseph's blessings as recorded in the 48 chapter shows that the descendents of Joseph were to grow up together among themselves, and not among the other tribes or other nations of any other race of people but themselves, and to become a great and populous people wholy of their own race all descending from Joseph, and that not in some cooped up corner of the earth, but as Jacob said, "in the midst of the earth," showing a more extensive scope of country than was given to Joseph in the land of Canaan, therefore it can only apply to the American continent, where these eventful scenes as predicted in the Bible have fully transpired, which shows the great similarity between the history of the Indians and the predictions of the Bible concerning the tribe of Joseph which harmonizes so completely with the situation of the Indians particularly at the time of the discovery of America by Columbus, where it was found that a single race of people occupied a larger extent of country, than was ever known to have a parallel upon the eastern continent, since the confusion of tongues at the tower of Babel. A parabel instance cannot be found upon the eastern continent, where a single and unmixed race so wonderfully populous ever occupied from the entire exclusion of all other races, such a large extent of country as was found to have transpired upon the American continent. It has been stated by historians who have visited both continents that the natural situation of the American country is the most beautiful of all lands; if this be true, then the Indians have possessed the finest country in the world, where they grew into a multitude of nations "in the midst of the earth," all seeming to be of one common origin, as though they had all descended from one family; surely the like blessings pronounced upon the tribe of Joseph have fallen upon the American Indians; they have possessed a most beautiful and extensive country with all its surpassing excellencies and inestimable riches; that any race of people could reasonably desire, where they grew and prospered in numbers until their population was swelled to its mighty millions, widley extending throughout their almost unbounded dominions, stretching over a vast extent of country containing an area of 14,491,552 square miles, being 3,344 times larger than the whole possessions of the tribe of Joseph ever were in the land of Canaan, and 557 times larger than the whole land of Palestine, and also above three times larger than all Europe.—Therefore in as much as the prophetic blessings concerning the tribe of Joseph failed to be given in the land of Canaan, but have since been found in every particular in the New World. Wherein it shows a much more favorable appearance that the blessings of Joseph were conferred upon the American Indians. In fact it is decidedly a clear answer to the predictions concerning the tribe of Joseph as given by the patriarch Jacob, in saying, "The blessings of thy father have prevailed above the blessings of my progenitors unto the utmost bound of the everlasting hills: they shall be on the head of Joseph, and on the crown of the head of him that was separate from his brethren."—Gen. 49, 26. This last quotation furnishes most conclusive evidence in showing that the blessings pronounced upon the tribe of Joseph were designed through the providence of God to be accomplished in America, and not in the land of Canaan. The Bible shows that the country promised to Joseph was extensively bounded by Jacob, "unto the utmost bound of the everlasting hills," when this great promised blessing is applied to Joseph's possessions in the land of Canaan, upon the little spot of ground of only 4,363 square miles with the view that they should there become a multitude of nations, is without any signification. But when applied to America it is full of meaning, where it embraced every facility for its accomplishment; having an outlet equal to the whole continent, which when discovered by Columbus had many large cities that were thronged

with their mighty populations, of many millions together with the vast extent of country that was inhabited by hundreds of populous tribes, spread over an almost unbounded scope of country of 9,300 miles in length, and 3,000 miles wide at its greatest width, containing an area above 14,000,000 square miles, occupied chiefly by a single race of people, who seem to have sprang from a common origin, which answers to the predictions in the Bible concerning the tribe of Joseph as fore told by Jacob and Moses whereby it is evidently clear that the Bible has fully declared that from the tribe of Joseph through the descendents of Ephraim and Manasseh a great race of people should grow up together among themselves in a rich and beautiful country of their own, where they would become a multitude of nations. Consequently in searching the history of the world for such a people, corresponding circumstances, and like physical resemblances, would naturally be expected and looked for. All these things were found to have been fully accomplished with the Indians upon the American continent, where they have not only become a multitude of people, but have divided and sub-divided until they have numbered far above a thousand nations, and spoken 488 languages, and 2,000 dialects, and lived at the most remote distances from each other, and yet those physical resemblances, with their natural traits of character, have pervaded the entire race, throughout every clime and region of country, upon the whole continent; which has been so obvious, that the most celebrated historians have been careful to mention.

INDIAN RESEMBLANCES.

BY THE HISTORIAN.

In respect to the general resemblance of the Indians an able writer of recent date, treating of this question, says:

"The testimony of all travelers goes to prove that the native Americans are possessed of certain hysical characteristics, which serve to identify them in places the most remote, while they assimilate not less in their moral character. There are also, in their multitudinous languages, some traces of a common origin; and it may be assumed as a fact, that no other race of men maintains so striking an analogy, through all its sub-divisions, and amidst all these varieties of phisical circumstances, while at the same time it is distinguished from all the other races, by external peculiarities of form, but still more by the internal qualities of mind and intellect."—Cabinet Library, Vol. 11, Page 15.

Having pursued this important subject thus far, in showing the analogy between the history of the Indians, and the predictions in the Bible, concerning them, in establishing the fact, that they have truly descended from the tribe of Joseph. Wherefore, it now becomes necessary, for the benefit of those who would inquire further into this subject for their assistance to bring forward that portion of history, geography, and scripture, which furnishes an overwhelming amount of incontestible evidence, that never can be successfully controverted by mortal man, which will be presented in separate sections.

SECTION XV.

EVIDENCES OF THE INDIAN RESEMBLANCES, WHICH EXHIBIT STRONG INDICATIONS OF THEIR COMMON ORIGIN.

"Languages.—Nothing, in respect to the aborigines of America, has excited more wonder and curiosity, than their languages. Balbi who has summed up the labors of his predecessors with great industry, states that among the 10,000,000 Indians of the whole continent, there are 488 languages, and 2,000 dialects! Yet in the midst of this prodigious diversity, so remarkable an analogy of structure has been found to pervade them all, that Mr. Duponceau has classed them under one genus.

Among the savages of our portion of the continent, each tribe had its dialect; but many dialects have uniformly been found referable to one parent stock."—Cabinet Library, Vol. 12, Page 264.

Mr. Murray's history says: "The aboriginal population consist of two distinct races. The Esquimaux, inhabiting the maritime districts of the arctic regions, and the copper-colored Indians, who are spread over all the rest of the continent. The question as to the origin of this last mentioned race, although often discussed, has never been, and probably never can be solved, and is perhaps be-

yond the province of history. Notwithstanding some partial difference of complexion and stature, we have high authority for asserting that a strong family character pervades the Indian nations. The Indians of New Spain, says Humboldt, bear a general resemblance to those of Canada, Florida, Peru, and Brazil. We find the same swarthy and copper-colour, straight and smooth hair, small beard, squat body, long eye, with the corner directed upward toward the temples, prominent cheek bones, thick lips and expression of gentleness in the mouth, strongly contrasted with a gloomy and severe look. Over a million and a half of square leagues, from Cape Horn to the river St. Lawrence and Behring's straits, we are struck at the first glance with the general resemblance in the features of the Inhabitants. We think we receive them all to be descended from the same stock, notwithstanding the prodigious diversity of their languages. In the portrait drawn by Volney, of the Canadian Indians, we recognize the tribes scattered over the Savannah's of the Apure and the Carony. The same style of features exist in both America's.—See Hugh Murray's History, Vol. 3. Page 191.

Mr. Mayer quotes from Mr. Norman in his history, and says:

"In Mr. Norman's work on Yucatan, at page 218, there is a letter from Docter Morton, the celebrated author of "Crania Americana," in which, after expressing his thankfullness to Mr. N. for the opportunity afforded him of examining certain bones brought from Yucatan, he observes that "dilapidated as they are these characters, as far as I can ascertain them, correspond with all the esteological remains of that people which have hitherto come under my observation, and go to confirm the position, that all the American tribes are of the same unmixed race, (excepting the Esquimaux who are obviously of Asiatic origin,) I have examined the skulls now in my possession, of four hundred individuals belonging to tribes which have inhabited almost every region of North and South America, and I find the same type of organization to pervade and characterize them all."—Mayer's Mexico, Page 260.

The foregoing quotations show that the American Indians are not a mixed race of people, but of one common origin, which agrees with the predictions of the Bible concerning the tribe of Joseph, whose descendants were to possess a beautiful and extensive country where they were to grow up to be a great people and become a multitude of nations, all descending from one family.

The following section will clearly demonstrate this great fact.

SECTION XVI.

A MULTITUDE OF NATIONS.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS HAVE BECOME A MULTITUDE OF NATIONS ON THE WESTERN CONTINENT, IN FULFILLMENT OF THE PROPHECY OF JACOB, UPON THE TRIBE OF JOSEPH, DESCENDING THROUGH EPHRAIM AND MANASSEH.

"No part of the world presents so great a number of languages spoken by so few individuals, as the American continent. According to Balbi, who has summed up the labors of his predecessors with great industry, more than 438 languages, and 2,000 dialects, are here spoken by about 10,000,000 indigenous natives. If this calculations is correct, about one half of all the known languages in the world are spoken by one eightieth part of the population of the globe. In the midst of this prodigious diversity of dialects, a remarkable analogy of structure has, however, been found to pervade the American langnages, as far as they are yet known, and Mr. Duponceau has classed them all in one genus, to which he has given the name of polysynthetic, descriptive of their remerkable powers of composition. No class of languages equals the American in its astonishing capacity, for expressing several ideas and modifications of ideas in one word; and those idioms of naked savages are not less regular and complicated in construction than rich in words. From the country of the Esquimaux to the straits of Magellan, says "Humbolt," mother-tounges, entirely different in their roots, have, if we may use the expression, the same physiognomy. Striking analogies of grammatical construction are discovered, not only in the more perfect languages as that of the Incas, the Aymara, the Guarani, the Mexican, and the Cora, but, also, in languages extremely rude. It is in consequence of this similarity of structure, that the Indians of the missions could learn the tongue of a different tribe much more easily than the Spanish; and the Monks had once adopt-

ed the practice of communicating with a great number of hords, through the medium of one of the native languages; setting aside the European idioms, which have now become predominant in America, and which comprising English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Dutch, German, Danish, Swedish and Russian, are spoken by the great mass of the inhabitants. Hence we shall only mention some of the more important of the native languages.

Begining in the region west of the Rocky Mountains, and north of 40 deg. N. lat., several families of languages occur, with which we are little acquainted. We may mention, however, the Kolucho, spoken in the Islands and on the coasts north of Queen Charlotte's Isle; the Wakash or Nootka, in Quadra and Vancovers Island; the languages of the Lower Columbia, spoken by the Eshelcots, Skilloots, Chinnooks, Clatsops, &c.; those of the Upper Columbia, spoken by the Enesshoors, Tushepaws, Chopusish or Nez Perce, (Pierced Noses,) Sokulks, &c.; the Multnomah; the Shoshonee, spoken by the Shoshonees or Snake Indians, &c. Many of these tribes are known to the traders under the general name of Flatheads, derived from that singular practice of flattening the heads of their infants by artificial processes.

On crossing the Rocky Mountains, we enter an ethnographical region, which has been more carefully studied by American philologists. Here the family of the Sioux or Dakota languages prevails over nearly all the country between the Arkansas, the Mississippi and the Mountains, including the dialects of the Sioux or Dakotas, the Winnebagos or Puants, the Quapaws, the Osages, the Kansas, the Mahas, the Poncas, the Ioways, the Ottoes and the Missouries. A still more remarkable ethnographical family, is that to which the name of Algonquin has been given by Anglo-American scholars: this class of languages seems to have once prevailed over the greater part of the continent north of the Potomic, and east of the Mississippi, being spoken by the Knistineaux or Crees, and the Micmacs of the British territory; the Chippewas or Ojibwas, Ottawas, the Pottawattamies, the Sacs and Foxes, (Ottogamies,) the Shawnese, the Kickapoos, the Menomonies, the Miamies, the Delewares or Lenne-Lennaps, and having been once the language of other tribes now extinct, that formerly hunted in the forests to the east of the Alleghany Mountains.

Within the limits partly occupied by the last mentioned class of languages, the Europeans found the celebrated confederacy of the Five Nations, composed of several kindred tribes, who had subjected to their sway some of the Chippewa nations, but who have since dwindled away before the superior arts of the European race. The Five Nations called Maquas by the Dutch, and Iroquis by the French, (comprising the Mohawks, Senecas, Onondagos, Oneidas and Cayugas,) and Wyandots or Hurons speak cognate dialects. Further south prevails the family of the Floridian languages, spoken by the Cherokees, Muscogees or Creeks, Chickasaws, and Choctaws; the Natchez is extinct, the Cherokees, belonging to this family are the only American nation that have an alphabet of their own. The Pawnee languages are spoken in several dialects in the vast prairies that stretch from the Red River to the Del Norte, affording in their immense herds of buffalo, horses and cattle, a plentiful supply of food to numerous warlike and mounted tribes. The Pawnee, Arapaho, Kaskais, Ricaree, Towash, and Ietan or Tetan, spoken by the Camanches or Paducas, are among the dialects of this family. The Apache language is spoken by the warlike and powerful Apach tribes, whose mounted hords are in a state of constant warfare, both with the Hispano-Mexicans, and the Cumanches; they roam over the country between the Norte and the Gulph of California. To the west are the Moguis, Yaquis, Pimas, Yumas, Guazaves, &c., most of whom speaking languages little known, are peacable and even agricultural in their habits. As we approach the great table-land of Mexico we find the Tarasco, or language of the Tarascos, once masters of a powerful empire, and distinguished for their skill in working the beautiful feather-mosaics that have been so much admired by travelers, and the Othomi, spoken by the Othomites. The Aztec was the language of that remarkable race, whose monuments and picture-writings still remain to attest their progress in civilization: while the Totonacs, the Zapotecs, to whom Humboldt attributes the construction of the famous Palace of Mitla; the Mixtecs, and the Chapanecs whose traditions run back to Vodan, the son of a venerable old man, who,

with his family, was saved from the general deluge, were civilized nations, speaking each a distinct language. In Central America, the family of the Maya languages were spoken by the powerful and CIVILIZED NATIONS OF MAYAS, WHO LIVED IN LARGE CITIES; the Mams or Pocomams; the Quiches, the most powerful and civilized people of Guatimala, the ruins of whose capital, Utatlan, are still visible; the Zutugiles, and the Kachiqueles, whose capital was the large city of Patinamit. It has also been conjectured that the Maya language was the dialect of the inhabitants of the Great Antilles. Further south are the Lacandones, the Choles, the quechi the Sambos, the Towkas or Hicacos, the Poyais, the Moscos or Mosquitos, the Populucas, the Cavecaras, the Changuanes, and numerous other tribes of whose languages our information is very imperfect. South America seems to be the seat of even a greater number of languages than the northern division of the continent. In some cases small clans or single families, living in their little portion of morass or forest, cut off from all intercourse with their neighbors, appear to have distinct tongues; but, perhaps, a closer examination would show many of these to be dialects of languages extensively prevailing.

Martius enumerates upwards of 250 tribes at present found in Brazil. The Carib family of languages is spoken by the Caribs, the Cheymes, the Cumanogottos, the Tamanacos, the Arawauks, the Guaraunos, and other tribes dwelling on the Orinoco, and formerly occupying the lesser Antilles. Some of these tribes are skilful sailors, carry on an active trade, are acquainted with the use of the quippos, and carve figures in stone. Higher up the Orinoco the Saliva languages comprising the Ature Quaqua, Piaroa and Saliva prevail; while on the head waters of the Guaviare and Negro, the Maypure family comprises the idioms of the Caveres or Cabres, the Achaguas, the Maypures, the Parennes, the Moxos, &c.; and the Yarura, is spoken by the Eles, the Beloi, and Yaruras, along the Meta. The Otomacu and Guaypunabi are also among the almost enumerable languages of this region.

The Chibcha or language of the Muyscas of Cundinamarca, was once very extensively diffused by the influence of that powerful people, but it is now extinct. The Guarani idioms were formerly spoken over the greater part of Brazil from the Andes to the Atlantic, but many of the tribes of this extensive family are now extinct. The most important branches of this class of languages are the Tupi, called also the Brazilian or Lingoa geral, from its general prevalence in the eastern part of Brazil; the Guarni, spoken on the Paraguay and Parana, by the nations who composed the famous Guarani Empire of the Jesuits; the Omagua, spoken by various tribes on and near the Amazon, including the Amaguas, who, from their long voyages on that river, have been called the Phœnicians of the New World, the Tocantines, the Urimaguas, &c.; and the western Guaràni, prevailing in the regions of the Chiquitos and Moxos, in the eastern part of Bolivia, other languages of Brazil are the Guaycuru, spoken by the Payaguas, Guaycurus and other tribes on the Upper Paraguay; the Engerecmung, by the ferocious Botocudos of Bahia; the Mundrucu in Para; the Guana, Bororo, &c., in Matto Grosso. The Quichua or Peruvian language was diffused by the conquest of the Incas from the Maule, in 35 deg. S. lat. to the equator, and is now not only spoken by many tribes of natives, from New Grenada, to Chili, but also by many Spaniards. The Aymara is also extensively spread in the provinces of La Paz and Chuquisaca. The Macoby dialects are spoken by the Abiponians on the Parana; the Macobys on the Vermejo, and other tribes of that region; and on the Salado we find the Lule idioms spoken by numerous tribes of the Lule and Vilola branches. In the great Pampas the Chechehets, the Puelches, and the Leuvuches speak kindred languages of the Puelche family; and further south the Tehuelhet is the idiom of the Callilehets, the Tehuelhets or Patagonians, and other tribes of Eastern Patagonia. The Pecherai or Yucanacu is spoken by several tribes of the Terra del Fuego. On both sides of the Chilian Andes the Chiliduga is the language of the Moluches or Araucanians, the Hullioches, and the Picunches, kindred Chilian tribes."—Murray's Encyclopedia, Vov. 3, Page 194 to 196.

The foregoing catalogue does not pretend to contain every name of all the taibes, yet a large list is given of several hundred different nations of Indians showing that they have spoken many

languages and numerous dialects, and that they once occupied the whole of the American continent, and although their population has been greatly reduced, yet they still number near 10,000,000 upon their native land, and when it is proven that they are the descendents of Israel; it then follows that according to the predictions of the Bible they will eventually receive the fullnes of the everlasting Gospel, and become an enlightened people, and that same evidence that brings to light, that the Indians are the descendents of Israel, will also establish the truth of the Book of Mormon, and in fact the Book of Mormon states that they are the descendents of both a civilized and enlightened people, and that their fore-fathers were an agricultural and manufacturing people, and constructed many important works of art, of which many of the antiquities of the country bear witness to this fact.

The author of the Cabinet Librrry, in speaking of this subject says:

The antiquity of these remains is attested by a variety of circumstances, though it is not to be supposed that they are all of contemporaneous origin.—They prove that these regions have been swept over, in the dim and distant ocean of the past, by successive waves of population, all of them marked with traces of civilization which distinquish them from the modern Indian tribes. Whence and when these people came, and whither they emigrated, are questions to which no certain answer can be returned. After a careful survey of the whole subject, Mr. Bradford has arrivat the following conclusions, which are all that can be ascertained upon the subject:"

"1. That they were all of the same origin, branches of the same race, and possessed of similar customs and institutions.

"2. That they were populous, and occupied a great extent of territory.

"3. That they had arrived at a considerable degree of civilization, were associated in large communities and lived in extensive cities.

"4. That they possessed the use of many of the metals, such as lead, copper, gold and silver, and probably the art of working in them.

"5. That they sculptured in stone, and sometimes used that material in the construction of their edifices.

"6. That they had the knowledge of the arch of receding steps: of the art of pottery—producing utensils and urrns formed with taste, and constructed upon the principles of chemical composition, and of the art of brick-making.

"7 That they worked the salt springs, and manufactured that substance.

"8. That they were an agricultural people, living under the influence and protection of regular forms of government.

"9. That they possessed a decided system of religion, and a mythology connected with astronomy, which with its sister science geometry, was in the hands of the priesthood.

"10. That they were skilled in the art of fortification.

"11. That the epoch of their original settlement in the United States is of great antiquity.

"Lastly, that the only indications of their origin, to be gathered from the locality of their ruined monuments, point towards Mexico."—See History of the Indians, Cabinet Library, Vol. 12, Pages 289 and 290.

The testimony of all travelers who have explored the American continent, goes to show that the Indians have all descended from one family, and divided into many nations; but the quotations from reliable history as is presented in this section renders it indisputably clear beyond all possibility of doubt; wherefore it must appear evidently plain to every observing mind, that the prophetic blessings pronounced by Jacob and Moses upon the tribe of Joseph have come much nearer falling on the Indians in America than upon any other habitable part of the earth. There is no place known upon the globe, that answers to the predictions of the Bible concerning the descendants of Joseph, so completely as the American continent when it was once populated with its mighty millions of aborigines. Let the vast region of 14,000,000 square miles of a most beautiful and fine country be compared with the small possessions of Ephraim and Manasseh in the land of Canaan, at the time their country was most extensive; allowing each of them to have an average possession with the rest of the tribes, which even then, would never have exceeded 4,388 square miles, but before the conquest of some of the surrounding country by the kings of Israel it never reached that high, but for the most part of the time it fell far below.

Mr. Israel says in his Historical Geography of the Bible, on page 78: "The Holy Land or Palestine, is from fifty to seventy-five miles from east to west, and one hundred and seventy-five miles from north to south, and contains 18,500 square miles.

At this reckoning, allowing Ephraim and Manasseh each an equal share with the rest of the tribes, it would then give the tribe of Joseph just two shares out of twelve which would be one sixth part of the land of Canaan, which amounts to only 2,250 square miles for the tribe of Joseph, including a territory only a little larger than the small State of Delaware, then also to take into consideration with this, the geographical description of the country of Palestine as is given by historians, Mr. Israel's Historical Geography having some reputation, and being convenient, will be quoted from again, which says on page 79:

"Compared with the vast dimentions of the earth, Palestine is but an inconsiderable point in itself as uninviting as it is inconsiderable, it is intersected only by small brooks and a single river, not navigable in any part of its course."

Thus it is plain to be seen that it was utterly impossible for the tribe of Joseph to have ever become a "multitude of nations" in the land of Canaan, where it never formed only a part of one nation.

Hence it is the extreme hight of folly for any man to bewilder his brains with the deluded idea that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe would have inspired Jacob and Moses to pronounce such mighty blessings upon the tribe of Joseph, with the view that they should be fulfilled upon such a small and inferior track of land, where it would be wholly impracticable in every particular; and yet having foreknowledge, therefore foreseeing that it would be intercepted by impossibilities arising from every point, wherein the word of the Lord would have utterly failed such is the DILEMA that every narrow contracted mind must fall into, that would hope to find the fulfillment of Joseph's blessings in the land of Canaan. The only alternity of escape from such preposterous absurdities is to follow the light of scripture and history which shows the accomplishment of Joseph's prophetic blessings to be in the beautiful land of America, where all that has not yet transpired is just on the eve of being fulfilled, which will appear evidently clear when all the facts relative to these things are taken into consideration.

Hence the circumstances of the small possessions of the descendants of Joseph, with their limited situation in the land of Canaan, where they never became one single independent nation, which, when compared with the prosperity of the numerous Indian nations upon the the American continent, when they were spread over 14,000,000 of square miles, with a population above 50,000,000 of Indians, but more properly should be called Israelites, for they all have descended from Ephriam and Manasseh, who have upon the American soil numbered more than a thousand nations, and spoken 488 languages and 2000 dialects, and held dominion over the whole continent, with all its adjacent Islands, embracing an extent of country throughout every clime under the shining sun, rich with all the productions of natures earthly kingdom, grand in every appearance, interspersed with its mighty rivers, and lofty mountains, and fertile valleys, and wide spread plains, often extending hundreds of miles without the interception of preciptious mound, or rugged cliff, also, abounding with refreshing springs, and beautiful pools and fresh water lakes, with a fertile soil unparalleled; yielding in great abundance, every variety of useful productions that mortal man in all his wants of nature could reasonably desire, even many rich varieties that were unknown to the eastern continent. Surely America is that country that the inspired Moses refered to in saying: "And of Joseph he said, Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the precious things." Thus it is evidently clear that the blessings pronounced upon Joseph's land is only applicable to America where exceeding many instances have been fulfilled to the very letter, when in comprehension of these great facts, who can fail to comtemplate with admiration the wonderful hight and depth of the marvelous wisdom of an Alwise Creator in preserving an everlasting monument of living testimony that is founded in the fulfillment of those ancient predictions of Jacob and Moses, delivered near 3,700 years ago, concerning the descendants of Israel upon the American continent, the accomplishment of those wonderful predictions upon the American soil with the tribe